REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,946.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	August 1874.	Leaves Pondicherry	August 1874.
,, Carwar	8	,, Madras	22
,, Narrakal	12	,, Coconada	24
,, Alepp	12	,, Visagapatam	25
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Colombo	15	,, Gopaulpore	26
,, Galle	16	,, False Point	27
,, Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSREH	17
,, Kurrachee	Aug. 2	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur	3	,, Mahomerah	17
,, Muscat	5	,, Bushire	19
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bahrein	19
,, Linga	9	,, Linga	23
,, Bushire	11	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Koweit	11	,, Muscat	27
,, Fao	13	,, Guadur	29
,, Mahomerah	13	,, Kurrachee	Sept. 1
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and commencing on the 29th July current an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,099 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE ..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c, and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35)	14-10)	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers Arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 24th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Symon, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,005 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 22nd July 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

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The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

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Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
38, Meadow Street.

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FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of considering such offer or offers as may have been made for the purchase of any portion of the Company's property, and of passing Resolutions as to the advisability of selling and as the acceptance or otherwise of such offer or offers.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 23rd July 1874.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen ..... Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

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WANTED, TIGER SKIN (sound grown), with Claws and Skull. GEO. NEAL, Meadow Street.

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To the Queen and Royal Family ;
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(*Bombay Gazette*, 20th July 1874.)

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Chateau Lafite or Mouton ..... Gold capsule	32	17
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,, Palmer ..... Blue capsule	22	12
,, Larose ..... Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien ..... Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac ..... Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe ..... White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc ..... Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes ..... Red capsule	22	12
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Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
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Beaune	Red		18	—
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Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
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Good Sparkling (Star)	31½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibade's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	33	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42½	22½
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27½	15½
,, ,, Hochheimer	24½	14
,, ,, Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

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No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD JULY 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales. Prices on the spot show no alteration, but Fair Dhollera, June shipment, via Cape, is quoted at 5 7/16d. per lb., which at first sight might be taken as indicating a material advance. In all probability, however, the quotation arises from some exceptional transaction, probably a purchase to cover in a bear sale. Private messages are even more adverse than Reuter's, the market being given as very flat. This morning's opening message gives the tone as steadier, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 12,000, the day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 against 2,100; exports to Great Britain 3,000 against none, on the same date last year. Mid Uplands in New York is still quoted at 17 cents., but "futures" are said to be ¼ c. per lb. higher.

Coffee is again moving upwards, M.P. Ceylon being quoted at 119s., an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt? Seeds are unaltered. The East Indian Wool sales are reported as opening at a partial advance of ½d. per lb. This staple has been extremely depressed for some time back, the last four sales having shown a material decline. The supplies of Colonial and Foreign Wools, however, have increased so much of late that there is little room for any serious improvement.

A payment of £281,000 into the Bank of England is advised, which may possibly indicate a better feeling in the Money Market, but Consols this morning are still quoted at 92¼. French Rentes continue at 98; Bar Silver 58½d. per ounce.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very easy feeling, buyers showing some anxiety to get bills, and Documents were sold at 1s. 10 5/16d, but later, one of the Banks coming out as a seller at 1s. 10 3/16d., induced a somewhat firmer tendency although without leading to any alteration in rates for private paper. We quote at the close:—Bank Bills at 6 months' sight 1s. 10½d. to 3/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 5/16d.; Documents 1s. 10¼d. per rupee. On Calcutta demand drafts are at par to 1/16d. premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is decidedly less active, and there are sellers but few buyers at the following quotations, viz.:—Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and half Rs. 105½; Fives and a half Rs. 110¼. Private telegrams advise a weaker feeling in London.

The SHARE MARKET continues very firm, the demand running chiefly on Bank of Bombays, which have advanced ½ per cent. Land shares are also the subject of some speculation, especially Mazagons, which are Rs. 35 per share higher. Spinning Companies are steady at about yesterday's figures.

IN COTTON there is virtually no change to notice. Shipping operations are still suspended, owing to the rain, and dealers are nominally quoting previous prices. The arrivals yesterday were again small—213 bales—making up 1,927 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in any way. Steamers for Liverpool may still be quoted at £2 to £2-1-3; sailing vessels £2-10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are rather more asked for at slightly under previous prices, but no great amount of business has resulted. METALS are quiet at unchanged values.

COALS are quite nominal at the moment, no transactions either on the spot or to arrive having been reported for some time back. Several cargoes of July sailing North Wales Main have been offering of late without eliciting a bid of any kind, dealers apparently being confident of a further decline.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
12,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	802½
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	535
2,500	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	260
41,000	481	all	12 pct.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
80,000	100	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
80,000	250	175	8 p.ct.	National Bank of Indi	123
1,200	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

12,000	250	all	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
4,000	100	12½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
6,000	100	12½	do.	Ditto	...
40,000	1,000	all	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
11,000	100	all	do.	Do. New Shares	...

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000	500	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,415
2,000	100	all	Nil.	Esplanade Land & Pier Co. Ld.	100
4,000	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,225
5,000	1,000	all	130 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

125	5,000	2,850	168 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,700
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
100	500	all	12 p.c.	Albert Spinning Co	800
2000	250	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	1,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	300 p.c.	Bombay Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	300 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	950
200	500	all	30 p.c.	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	85 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	501
100	1,000	..	..	Carmer Company	700
600	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,800
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	2,500	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	3,900
200	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framjee Cowasji Press Co	200
300	500	100	100 p.c.	General Press Co	425
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	450
300	500	300	90 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	385
200	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Fire Mahuf. Co., Ld	1,800
150	2,000	150	125 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press	1,900
200	1,000	all	..	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,200
400	250	250	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	..	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
1 0	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5/-	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	250	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	250
450	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,620
200	2,500	all	175 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,085
800	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,090
900	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,285
1,500	150	15	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,400	2,000	all	50p.c.	Dhunumsey Spinning	1,835
1,500	1,000	all	300p.c.	Great Eastern	1,380
750	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,470
500	1,000	1,000	..	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
350	1,000	550	..	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,460
900	1,000	11	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,555
900	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,200
600	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	2,825
400	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	100 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and four deck passengers for different ports.

THE P. & O. s. s. KHEDIVE, from London, arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday with the following passengers:—For Madras.—Lieut.-Col. C. M. White, Capt. McGoun, Mr. C. J. Bond, Mr. H. Palmer Lawrence, and 3 ayahs. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. K. Moran, Dr. C. Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and child, Mr. Carr, Dr. G. C. Roy, Messrs. John Hay, Robert White, and J. Sharp, 1 native male servant, 8 ayahs, Mr. Auton Frilsch, and 1 ayah.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Asia	Gray	Coast & Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
19 Bushear (s) ..... Smith ..... Kyouk Phyoo, July 15.
Arundel ..... Salmon ..... Madras, July 11.
July. DEPARTURE.
19 Negpore ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.
21 Khedive (s) ..... Suez, Aden & Galle.
July. DEPARTURES.
20 Mecca (s) ..... Rangoon.
John N. Cushing ... . Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS—23rd JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 10 bags corks, and 5 hogsheads port wine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Yeddo s, 9 casks hoes, Ardoolally Goolamhusson.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 21 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 42 cases stout, Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co.; 105 cases geneva, and 64 casks ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 4 bales wall papers, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee; 12 cases stout, Manockjee Jamsetjee.
Pernambuco s, 6 cases hams, Byramjee Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—23RD JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 200 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.
George Gilroy, 250 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co.
Palestine s, 86 cases bingda, Carimbhoy Heerjee; 54 bales cotton, Heralall Tribhowandass; 10 cases rice flour, Pursotum Morarjee.
Caledonian s, 158 bales cotton, Tejpall Gopejee; 12 bales cotton and 23 bales hemp, Dayall Gairaz; 180 cwts coir yarn, Malsey Mocrjee.
Yeddo s, 1,315 bags gall, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 1,068 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co; 225 bags wheat, Mohunlall Cursondass; 34 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundrawandass; 50 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee; 13 bales cotton, Heerjee Virdhur; 240 cwts coir yarn, Khetay Dhurumsey.
Emblehope s, 50 cwt horns, Hassum Damjee; 111 bales cotton, Bhaginuthjee Malpain; 144 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsee; 743 bags linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.
Muriel s, 125 cwts horns, Comerbhoy Chandabhoy; 54 bales cotton, Tirthdass Dhoolachund; 35 bales cotton, Runchordass Hurrydass; 100 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co; 91 bales cotton, Arjeon Nursey; 20 bales wool, Premjee Peros; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s, 68 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee and Co; 50 chests opium, Shryram Dowlutram; 132 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 36 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 52½ chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s, 16 chests opium, Luchmundass Sewdass; 22 chests opium, Goodray Seeoghanee; 12 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Vanichund Jolta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the staff and of the army executive departments, who are not in receipt of pay, consolidated or otherwise, of the monthly amount of one hundred rupees, exclusive of horse or travelling allowance, or allowance in lieu of quarters or camp equipage, will be granted free passage to convalescent depots when a change of climate is certified to be absolutely necessary.

THE arrival of Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools in India has done away with the necessity there was for temporary arrangements for the examination of candidates for first class school certificates. Till however districts have been assigned to the newly arrived Sub-Inspectors, the Superintendent of Army Schools, Kussowlie, must be applied to *direct* for questions for the examination of candidates for all classes.

ARRIVALS—JULY 22.

Gibbon, Surgeon Major, Madras Army Medical Department, from leave, from England.
Mortimer, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from ——.
Glasspoole, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th Rifles, from furlough, from England.

JULY 23rd.

Morey, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Low, Major, Bengal 13th Lancers, on furlough, from Mooltan.
Robertson, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Ajmeer.
Gwynne, Captain, Bengal Brigade Major, on leave, from Scalkote.

DEPARTURE—JULY 22.

Grierson, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Sholapore.

JULY 23rd.

Harris, Colonel, Roy-l Artillery, to join, to Poona.
Gibbon, Surgeon, Major, Madras Army Medical Department, to join, to Madras.
Mortimer, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters.

Poona, 22nd July 1874.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette" are published:—

7th Foot—Lieut Norman Pochin, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut W Daly, promoted, dated 14th December 1873.
49th Foot—Capt and Brevet Major William Young to be Major, vice T E A Hall, retired on half pay, dated 23rd May 1874.
Lieut Charles Pilcher Temple to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W Young, dated 23rd May 1874.
2nd Foot—Clifton Frederick Samuel Alban, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut J S Tupper, promoted, dated 13th June 1874.
103th Foot—Richard Monteith Greenfield, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut J W Wray, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 13th June 1874.
Thomas Severin Mackay Woolley, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, vice H J B Sparks, resigned, dated 13th June 1874.
William Charles Aslett, Gent, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut W J Orr, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 13th June 1874.
Alfred William Lambart Boyly, Gent, Queen's Cadet, to be Sub-Lieut, dated 13th June 1874.
Royal Regiment of Artillery—* * Lieut Francis Onslow Barrington Foote is placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 17th June 1874.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Col E L Scott, Commandant 26th N I, for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major F S Pollok, M S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Lieut William B wman Seton, S C, 12th July 1874.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is sanctioned:—

Mr E L Pryce, Actg Third Officer of the Steamer Dalhousie, was appointed Actg Second Officer of the Despatch Vessel May Frere from the 13th April 1874.

Mr Henry Elcock, Second Class Engr, to be First Class Engr from 1st April 1874, inclusive, vice Morris, transferred to the P W Dept.

Mr George Sutherland, Third Class Engr to be Second Class Engr from 1st April 1874, inclusive, vice Elcock, promoted.

Mr James Smeaton, Third Class Engr, to be Second Class Engr from 24th May 1874, vice Beeching, resigned.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgdr-Genl J W Schneidr, C B, Political Resident at Aden, is granted sixty day's privilege leave of absence.

Mr E F Candy, C S, resumed charge of his appointment as Actg Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kattywar, on the 8th July, after office hours.

Colonels F Schneider and G S A Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 19th July.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj H Atkins, Civil Surgn at Tanna, is appointed to officiate as Supt of the Tanna Jail.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr Cawasjee Manockjee Limjee to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under Act XV. of 1865, within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Mr Merwanjee Framjee Panday, resigned.

Capt T Trueman, Actg Cantst at Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magst of the First Class in the Kurrachee District.

Messrs G Ayerst and G M Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur Adawlut on the 26th ultimo.

The Sheriff of Bombay has granted to his Deputy, Mr G W R Mallins, three months' privilege leave to Europe from the 18th instant, and has appointed Mr Alfred Swift to act as Depy Sheriff of Bombay during the absence of Mr Mallins on leave, or until further orders. Messrs Mallins and Swift respectively delivered over and received charge on the 17th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Stoddard, Supy Mail Officer in the Marine Postal Department, has passed an examinati n in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

Mr E Giles, of the Elphinstone College, has passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Standard laid down in Govt Notification dated the 17th June 1873.

Surg-Maj G Y Hunter has been appointed to act as Presidency Surgn, third District, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Partridge on sick leave in Europe, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col J Jones, R E, resumed charge of the Office of the Suptg Engr, N D, from Lieut-Col J G McIlise, S C, on the 15th July 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd J Hirgins, Junior Chaplain, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT.—24TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jiva Kissoredas v The Secretary of State.—Mr. Hearn—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

655-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Dayal Ruttonsey v H. Clason and Co.—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder Ranaday v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
404-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bomanjee Cawasjee Mistry v Haryprasad Summookram—Tyabjee and Sayani.
405-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.
242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vunsonjee Purshotum—Shamrao Pandoorung.
649-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
494-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Ardasir Hormusjee v Damjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
45-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nuseerwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Crawford and Bovey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Nathabdas Motilall and others—A. Framjee.

EQUITY SIDE.

Prescot and Winter—Mirza Ali Mahomed v Aga Mahomed—Mr. Judge.

[Before the HON. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the letter of administration with the will annexed of Gosai Jairamgir Davigir, deceased—Gosai Gopalgir Jairamgir—M. B. Barbhaya v Suntoosgir Jairamgir—M. H. Khan.
In the matter of the goods of Frances Emmanuel, deceased—Vincent Emmanuel, one of the above named deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Domingo Gracias and Maria Manuel—Crawford and Bovey.

LONG CAUSES.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Biascheck v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

THE announcement made a few days ago that the English Government has resolved to spend £105,000 a year more in trying to suppress the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa is a striking testimony to the unwearied good-will with which practical England strives to achieve the triumph of a sentimental idea. Even foreign critics who can usually see nothing that is not odious in the pretensions of England to be more honest and liberal in her policy than her neighbours have never, we believe, questioned the disinterestedness of English enthusiasm for the abolition of slavery throughout the world, though it might have occurred to some of them, long before now, that England, as the greatest trading nation, has a direct pecuniary interest in the substitution of free industry everywhere for the unproductive and wasteful system of slavery. So strong is the feeling even in the present House of Commons that the character and the honour of England would be tarnished by a compromise made with slavery in any form, that the Gold Coast policy of the all-powerful Conservative Government was subjected to very damaging criticism at the beginning of this month because Mr. Lowther, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, had had the indiscretion to speak as if the "domestic slavery," common in territories placed under British protection, were a thing to be tolerated or thought lightly of. Mr. Lowther made a spirited defence of himself, but it required the intervention of Mr. Disraeli himself to calm the excited House with the assurance that "the suppression of slavery must be a common object on both sides of the House," and that the Government would use its utmost exertions to secure the "speedy abolition" even of that kind of slavery which the best authorities on the state of society in West Africa were agreed in describing as "a very mild institution." These soothing words prevented a division; but the fact remains that Mr. Disraeli's Government has abandoned the hard and fast line by which the Liberals have for the last seventy years regulated their policy with regard to slavery and the slave trade. The Prime Minister himself deprecated "violence" and recommended caution in dealing with his "very mild" institution; and Mr. Lowther tried to frighten the House by talking of the enormous amount of money it would cost to emancipate all the household slaves in the protected territory immediately. Mr. Disraeli was, unfortunately, able to quote a despatch of Lord Kimberley's in which this very policy of delay was spoken of approvingly; but it is needless to say that the relation of the British Government to the protected tribes has been completely changed by the Ashantee War, and that a policy of "Thorough" has now become not only possible but advisable. However, we will hope with Mr. Disraeli that on the West Coast of Africa the evil of slavery will gradually cure itself. What we wish to insist upon, at present, is that the avowals made by members of the Government of the reasons that have led them to believe slavery on the West Coast cannot be extinguished in a day justify the opinion that the fresh means about to be employed to destroy the traffic in slaves on the East Coast are not likely to be efficacious.

The Government has come to the conclusion that the slave trade can only be killed by a strict blockade of the whole coast, and it has therefore determined to commission three more cruisers in addition to the men-of-war already serving on the station. But there is ample evidence that, even with this reinforcement, the East African squadron must still be inadequate to its work. Of course, if Great Britain chose to put forth her whole maritime strength, she might stamp out the traffic she holds in such righteous detestation. But we doubt if anything less than this will suffice. It is with the slave trade as with heresy,—systematic and remorseless persecution may annihilate it, but a policy of repression with interludes of toleration, or of a severity that is not absolutely crushing, only irritates and inflames opposition instead of accomplishing its extinction. Great Britain could, if she liked, send out cruisers enough to blockade the whole coast from Suez to Mozambique; but people at home, though prepared to sacrifice a good deal in order to abolish slavery, would hardly care to see the British navy engaged for a long series of years in no other occupation than that of guarding the East Coast of Africa. An effort like that made by the North in the American Civil War would hardly avail to enforce a blockade down so immense a stretch of coast; and certainly the maintenance of a squadron not stronger than that which used to watch the West Coast can do very little good. It is likely rather, as Admiral Heath has pointed out, to do mischief. For the nurseries of slaves in East Africa are not separated by a long voyage across a stormy ocean from the markets which they feed. There are a number of ports in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and down the coast from Cape Guardafui southwards, from which Arab dhows can run across with a fair wind in a few days to the coast of Arabia; and, even if all egress by sea be denied them, the slaveowners can still send their gangs down by land to supply the markets in Egypt and Syria. It seems to us, then, the height of folly to imagine that the employment of a few more cruisers will effect the desired change. It will increase the sufferings of the slaves and raise their price, but the traffic will continue to flourish so long as a demand for slaves as household servants prevails in all Mahommedan countries. According to Palgrave, there is hardly a respectable family in Arabia which has not one or more negro slaves. This "domestic slavery" is in Arabia, as in the African territory, under the protection of the British Governor of the Gold Coast, "a very mild institution." The women are mostly concubines, and the men household servants with not too much work to do; and the large population of half-castes are not treated as an inferior race, but live on good terms with the pure Arabs. A negro can rise to high office even in Nejed, and in the maritime States of Southern Arabia, where the negro population is most numerous, the imported slaves as a rule obtain their freedom before they have been very many years in the country. To such a state of slavery, as to that which exists in Egypt—where, by the Khedive's own confession to Sir B. Frere, the number of household slaves is increasing rapidly every year with the growing wealth of the people—the remarks of Mr. Lowther on domestic slavery in West Africa are most appropriate:—

"Unhappily, domestic slavery was an institution on the Gold Coast. Some hon. members would say it was the easiest thing in the world to put down that or any other institution. He regretted that many who on other subjects were rational and reasonable apparently lost all self-possession and practical sagacity on the subject of slavery, and diminished the value of their counsels by laying down crude theories which would not stand the test of experience. If we were to insist on the total and immediate abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast, the Government must ask not for £35,000, but for a sum in excess of the cost of the war against the King of Ashantee—they must ask for something like a million either to compensate the owners of the slaves or to maintain troops for carrying on another war. It would be perfectly impossible to put down an institution like this, which had taken so firm a hold upon the minds and habits of the people, without a large occupying force and comprehensive measures of repression."

Now, not only is Lord Derby not at all likely to venture on the Quixotic enterprise of attempting by "comprehensive measures of repression" to put down slavery in Egypt, Arabia, Turkey, and Persia, but he has sensibly declined to make English diplomacy ridiculous by using moral influence where force alone could be of any use. The demand for domestic slaves will, therefore, suffer no diminution, and, as a natural consequence, the supply will be kept up in spite of all the efforts of our crusiers. It will take generations, possibly, to wean the inhabitants of Mahommedan States from their love of slavery as a social institution, thought no doubt, if the supply of negro bondsmen could be cut off, they would in process of time learn to do their own household work. But there is not a chance that the slave trade will be checked at its source until English statesmen have the courage to enlarge the Empire by forming some free settlements under the English flag on the East Coast of Africa. With Consuls, who should be Englishmen of character and Eastern experience, not slippery foreign adventurers, established at the Egyptian ports, and with—not fortresses like Aden—but two or three stations, one in the Gulf of Aden, and the others on the coast north and south of Zanzibar, to teach the natives of Africa what freedom and honest industry mean, there might be some hope for the success of an enterprise which now seems destined to end in failure.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IT will be remembered that a short time ago we published a memorial, dated 25th ultimo, addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay, against the proposal of the Trustees of the Port to construct a Dock on the site now occupied by the Elphinstone basin, the channel of approach to which must be either to the north of Cross Island or between Cross Island and the shore. The memorialists have now sent the memorial to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, asking him to lay the subject before the Chamber. They repeat that the proposed measure is "calculated to inflict grievous injury on the extensive native trade of this port, and beg respectfully to invite the special attention of the Chamber to paras. 21 to 23 of the Report (dated 17th June 1874) of the Dock Committee of the Trust, which render it perfectly clear that the measure in question is quite uncalled for."

A STATEMENT was made at the latter end of the past month in the *Delhi Gazette* to the effect that the barracks at Mooltan were in a shaky condition. The contractor, Mr. O. D. E. Bert[illegible] has now called upon the editor of that pa[illegible] for his author and challenges proof of the sta[illegible]ment. The *Delhi* says, with reference to matter:—"It is one of those cases in which jo[illegible]nalists are always liable to be victimised careless or over-zealous or designing men. T[illegible] frequent collapse of newly-erected barracks late has caused so serious a loss to the public r[illegible]venue that when we were told by a correspo[illegible]dent, who could not but be well-informed on th[illegible] subject, that the Mooltan barracks were likely to follow the example of some others, we deemed it right on public grounds to allow our correspondent to draw attention to the subject by his letter. Mr. Bertola's letter and enclosures convince us that our correspondent's statements cannot possibly have been correct, as the examination of the concrete at Lahore fully proved that more than the usual quantity of lime was used in its construction. We regret that we are precluded by professional etiquette from giving up the name of the writer, which was given to us in confidence, but we have called upon him either to substantiate the statements he has made or publicly retract them, and apologise for making them, and we lose no time in giving all the publicity in our power to Mr. Bertola's reply. Our correspondent's remarks as to the defects in the construction of the barracks, want of sufficient ventilation, and so forth, are worthy of attention, but these are defects for which the contractor is not responsible. As to the foundations giving, Mr. Bertola says he wonders that they have not sank more than they have, owing to their faulty design."

THE following review of the course of the Money Market since last mail is extracted from the Commercial Report in the *Gazette Overland Summary* and the *Bombay Price Current* of to-day:—

The last weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay, to the 18th instant, was of a most favourable character, the Cash Balances having increased about 12 lacs, the result of an increase of 21½ lacs in Public Deposits less additional amounts put out in Loans and Discounts. In the face of such an addition to an already very strong position, the directors had no other course open but to reduce their rates of discount, which they accordingly did at the usual weekly board meeting on the 21st instant, to the extent of one per cent., making their nominal minimums 4 and 7 per cent. on short-dated Bank and Mercantile bills respectively. Even this reduced level, however, is not likely to attract any amount of fresh business, as accommodation in the open market is offering freely on approved security at 3 per cent.

In Calcutta the Bank of Bengal's rates stand a half per cent. under the Bank of Bombay, money there being as plentiful and as difficult to employ profitably as it is here; on every side in fact there is evidence of a superabundance of capital, which to all appearance must increase, instead of diminishing, for another month or two; and it is difficult to foresee with any degree of certainty what this is ultimately to lead to Government Paper and Securities of all kinds are now at a very high level, and there are not wanting symptoms that investors are not disposed to push them much higher; while Joint Stock shares, although fairly active, are being dealt in with a degree of caution savouring little of anything like inflated speculation. Altogether the position is peculiar, and it seems not improbable at the moment that cheap money may in this instance have the unusual effect of inducing additional dulness in trade, for a time, and if so, it will, we think, be all the better for business eventually. Under certain circumstances nothing is more likely to induce a rapid return to dearer than an unduly low level, and from the influences now at work such a re-action when active business revives seems by no means improbable. It must not be forgotten that the present exceptional abundance of money is not the result of proportionately increased prosperity—on the contrary the general trade of the country during the past year has not been exceptionally profitable—but arises to a great extent from the extreme stagnation ruling for some time back; and partially also, to the considerable sums being subscribed for New Companies, which not being actually required at present, go to increase the accumulations in the hands of the Banks. In the course of a few months, however, and just when our own and the Calcutta busy season will be on, not only will the amounts already subscribed be required, but further calls will accrue—the amount to be paid for Mill Machinery alone being very heavy—the late Government loan will have to be paid up; all of which coming when actual requirements are approaching their heaviest, may trade relapse to money becoming as unduly scarce as it now is abundant.

ONE of the old English acquaintan[illegible] whom we have been sorry to see decaying [illegible] considerable time past is *Punch*. Since [illegible] died, *

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 22ND JULY, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. rate heavy.

he London Cotton Market has been very dull.
'r Dhollera, 5½d.
cent. Consols for account 92½
cent. French Rents, 1872 98
dver ..... 58 7/16.
sum of £281,000 has been paid into the Bank ngland.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Redgauntlet and Persia.
Arrival—J. P. Smith.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

BANGALORE, 25TH JULY.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD JULY.

HURDLE RACE.

Warwick	1
Phantom	2

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

Chieftain	1
Marquis	2
Delaware	3

WINNERS' HANDICAP.

Vidette	1
Timbertop	2
Fenella	3

CONSOL[illegible]ES.

Akbar	1
Stoic	2
Saladin	3

CONSOLATION STAKES.

Munjeh	1
Barrister	2

LADIES' PURSE.

Star	1
Robin	2
Fusilier	3

HOCKEY PONIES' RACE.

Hero	1

THE Parisians have given the Prince Imperial the nickname of "The Woolwich Infant."

THE Chief Court at Lahore will be closed for the long vacation from the 15th of August to the 15th of October.

A MEMORIAL to Lord Napier of Ettrick is about to be erected at Madura, in the shape of a gateway, to be called "The Napier Gateway," in front of the Tirumala Naik's Palace. The sum necessary for the memorial was chiefly raised amongst the Nattucottai Chetties.

THE rain has been incessant here for days past and most people are longing for a temporary break in the weather. Judging from the uncomfortably damp state of affairs with us, what must it not be at Cherapoonjee where, we are told, between the 1st of January and the 27th of June no less than 200·68 inches have fallen.

WITH a view to assist the movement initiated by our Chamber of Commerce for an acceleration of the mails between London and India, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, we are told, telegraphed on Saturday last to their late Chairman, Mr. A. F. Brown, who is now in London, requesting him, in conjunction with Mr. A. Mackenzie and Mr. R. O Campbell, to endeavour to obtain the support of influential members of Parliament to the petition now in transit from Bombay for an amended mail contract.

MR. R. C. WALKER, till lately one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. C. Shand and Co., will, the *Mail* hears, be appointed by the Directors of the Bank of Madras to succeed Mr. McIver in the post of Secretary and Treasurer of that institution. Mr. Walker, before joining the firm of Shand and Co., was for some years an agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India and China, and therefore combines a practical knowledge of banking with local mercantile experience, which should peculiarly qualify him for the post.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman* from Simla says—"English letters mention that Sir Hope Grant's age is considered an objection in the highest quarters for the Indian Commandership-in-Chief. The Madras Commander-in-Chief and the new Bombay Commander-in-Chief Sir C. Staveley are mentioned. Sir Hope Grant would be 72 before completing his five years' term." Though this information is obtained, in all probability, from somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Adjutant General's office, we are yet inclined to doubt its correctness.

THERE is, it seems, to be yet another Theatre in Calcutta. A company, it is stated, has actually been formed and the greater part of the shares taken up for the purpose of converting Thomas Smith & Co.'s late stables in Dhurumtolah into a theatre. Nor is the erection of an elegant theatre all that is said to have been accomplished, for telegrams, we are told, have been already exchanged with a well-known theatrical agent in London as to engaging an entire company, and a large sum of money will be remitted to the agent forthwith to complete the arrangements. Further particulars are promised.

THE result of the experimental reductions in the first and third class passenger fares on the Great Southern of India Railway, which were introduced on the 1st July 1872, viz., from 18 to 12 pies and from 3 to 2 pies, respectively, has been lately under review by the Consulting Engineer and the Railway Authorities; and although the measure does not at present appear to have been financially successful, His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council is willing to allow the further trial of a year, suggested by the Consulting Engineer, within which time it is hoped that the traffic will have been sufficiently developed to ensure the more favourable results originally anticipated from the experiment.

THE budget estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for the year 1874-75 does not hold out much prospect of profit to Government from the forty millions sterling which it is proposed to lay out in irrigation works. The estimated loss on the year is Rs. 1,03,000, and since 1872 there has been a deficit in the working expenses of the Company of Rs. 3,63,495. In addition to this the Government has to pay an annual sum of £49,983 as guaranteed interest on the capital of the undertaking. It is therefore no wonder that the Government of India has told the Madras Government that "it is necessary to look carefully into the financial conditions of this undertaking," and that it will be glad to receive an early report as to what reductions are feasible under the head of "General Management," the charge for which is much larger than would be allowed on Government canals in operation.

THE *Weser Zeitung*, commenting on the recent Report of M. de Lesseps on the position of the Suez Canal, remarks that its evident tendency is to excite distrust towards England and to induce Russia to espouse the cause of the shareholders. M de Lesseps speaks of political intrigues against French interests, conveying an impression that the International Tonnage Commission convened by the Porte was suggested by England. The compromise agreed to by the various Powers is represented in the Report as a compromise between the Porte and the Company, and the threatened forcible resistance of the former to the new tariff is described as the armed force placed at the disposal of English diplomacy in order to confiscate the property of the Company. The other Powers are not referred to by name, whereas England is repeatedly mentioned, and the determination of the Porte to direct the Viceroy of Egypt to seize the Canal unless the tariff agreed upon was adopted is attributed to a telegram from London; whereas Austria, Italy, Germany, and Russia acted in entire unison with England. M. de Lesseps' object is manifestly to win over Russia to his cause, and thus break up the hitherto active co-operation of the Great Powers in this matter.

THE *Englishman* :—The following official returns for the adjoining districts in the Behar and Benares Division speak for themselves. We may be thankful to Sir William Muir and Sir John Strachey that the whole of Northern India has not been turned into a "famine-area." The N. W. P. Government seems to have, in certain of its districts, quite as severe a scarcity as Sir Richard Temple is making so much noise about in Behar. Unless we are much mistaken, there will be a reckoning some day for his wild expenditure :—

Behar Districts, 4th July.

	Wheat. Seers per Re.		Rice. Seers per Re.
1 Gaya	11·8	...	10·0
2 Tirhoot	12·0	...	11·0
3 Chumparun	13·0	...	11·0
4 Sarun	15·0	...	12·8
5 Shahabad	15·8	...	11·8
6 Patna	17·8	...	13·8
Average	14·1	...	11·8

(N. B.—Of Tirhoot and Chumparun no returns received for 4th July; the prices are for the 27th June.)

Benares, 30th June.

	Wheat. Seers per Re.		Rice. Seers per Re.
1. Bustee	13·7	...	8-12
2. Goruckpore	14·0	...	10-15
3. Ghazeepore	14-13	...	11-9½
4. Mirzapore	15·0	...	11·0
5. Benares	15·0	...	9·0
6. Azimgurh	15·2	...	10·5
Average	14·9	...	10·4

The above returns tell their own story more forcibly than any amount of comment.

THE following are the clauses relating to Solicitors of the "Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill," as amended in Committee. It will be observed that the old style of Attorney is altogether omitted :—

A roll shall be kept of all persons entitled to practise as solicitors in the Imperial Court of Appeal, and the persons hereinafter specified shall, on payment of such fees and on performance of such conditions (if any) as to having a place of business for the receipt and service of notices and other proceedings within a certain distance of the court as may for the time being be prescribed by any rules of court made by the Imperial Court of Appeal, be entitled to have their names entered on such roll; that is to say,

(1.) All persons being solicitors of the Supreme Court, or being enrolled law-agents in Scotland within the meaning of the Act of the session of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-three, or being duly admitted attorneys or solicitors in Ireland; and

(2.) As respects any case on appeal from any colony or possession in Her Majesty's dominions, including India, any person having a status in such colony or position corresponding to the status of a solicitor in England; and

(3.) Any person who may be specially allowed by any order of the court to act as solicitor of the Supreme Court in any case:

Provided as follows:

That any person who, within a period of five years preceding the commencement of the principal Act, has practised, and is, at the time of the passing of this Act, entitled to practise, as an agent on appeals before the House of Lords or before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall be entitled to be entered on the roll of solicitors of the Imperial Court of Appeal without payment of any fee and without any conditions annexed to such entry.

The certificate of the clerk of the Parliaments shall be sufficient evidence for the purposes of this Act of a person having practised and being entitled to practise as aforesaid as an agent on appeal before the House of Lords: and the certificate of the Registrar of the Privy Council shall be sufficient evidence for the purposes of this Act of a person having practised and being entitled to practise as aforesaid as an agent on appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MOOLTAN, Capt. A. Symonds, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Hagan	Mr Pallet'
Mr Joseph Pedman	Mr F Thomas
Mr D K Lawcock	Mr Geoghegan
Mr Crowe	
FOR BRINDISI.	
Mr Colin Browning	Mr Grant
Major G N Money	Dr A Wood
The Hon. E G & Mrs Birch	Captain Gwynne
A gentleman	Mr J F Menzies.
FOR VENICE.	
Mr Charles Smith	Mr E O Taylor
Mr Coleman	Dr J M Fleming
Mr Gibbons	Mr A M R Brett.
Mr Mungavin	

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WE regret to record a most melancholy circumstance that occurred at the Esplanade Hotel early yesterday morning. A Mr. Morley, formerly of Madras, had come to Bombay with the intention of proceeding shortly to England, but, for some unknown reason, had delayed his departure for the past four months, during which time he had been a resident at the Esplanade Hotel. Mr. Morley, we are sorry to state, was much addicted to drink, and on the night of Wednesday last he was suffering so seriously from its effects as to be bordering on a state of *delirium tremens*. What is not unusual in such cases, he appeared to be apprehensive of his personal safety, and declared that several of the other boarders intended to do him serious bodily harm; and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded that no such sinister motives were entertained regarding him. He next insisted upon going down to the billiard room, where he immediately treated himself to two or three glasses of pure brandy, and then retired to his apartments at a late hour of the night in a state of complete helplessness. At about 4 o'clock the following morning he was heard to call repeatedly for his servant, but upon receiving no answer left his room. An hour or two later he was discovered lying dead, with his neck broken, on the parapet of the hotel, a height of about thirty feet, from the roof of the Municipal Office adjoining. Besides the fact that the unfortunate man had come to Bombay from Madras with the intention of proceeding home, nothing is known of him. A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict was returned that the deceased had met his death by an accidental fall while suffering from the effects of excessive drinking.

HIGH COURT—23RD JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

HURGOVUNDAS GIRDHURLAL v. GUNSAM RAGHUNATHDAS.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Taylor applied for a decree in terms of an award made in the suit by Vurjeevandas Madowdass and Tullukhund Hukumchund, the arbitrators appointed by the court on the 14th April 1873. The suit and all matters in difference between the parties were referred to the arbitrators abovenamed, and in case of difference of opinion between them, the matter was to be taken before Nurrotumdas Madhowdas as umpire. The award, dated the 14th June 1873, was as follows :—That the plaintiff recover from defendant Rs. 6,500 in full settlement of all claims and demands in instalments, the first of which, Rs. 1,250, was to be paid on 14th July 1873, and then instalments of Rs. 500 each at the expiration of every six calendar months, computing from 14th July 1873; the last of such payment to be made on 14th July 1878, and the balance to be paid on 14th January 1879. In case of default of payment of any of the instalments, the whole remaining amount was immediately to become due and bear interest at 6 per cent. Each party was to bear his own costs. The costs of the arbitrators, Rs. 50, were to be paid by the parties in equal shares. Mr. Taylor produced a certificate of the Prothonotary, stating that the award had been filed in his office, and that no objection had been made thereto.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff according to the terms of the award, including the costs of this motion.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Purshotum Wittobs, unemployed.

Mooljee Hemraz, lately a dealer in silk cloth.

Henry Archibald Birt, lately a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Co. now unemployed.

Hawa (*alias* Abba) Pandoo, English writer.

Cullianjee Ramjee, who lately traded in partnership with Soorjee Cullianjee, under the name of Chuttoorbhooj Cullianjee, as a dealer in piece-goods.

Ludha Hoossein, blacksmith.

Allana Hoossein and Husson Ludha Elias, the first-named insolvent is a blacksmith, and the second a carpenter.

Lowjee Walljee, muccadum.

Nowrojee Bhiccajee, formerly an English writer, at present unemployed.

Tookaram Bhawoo and Tooksabace, widow of the late Bhawoo Sittaram, the first-named insolvent lately traded as sweetmeat seller under the name of Bhawoo Sittaram and the second unemployed,

Ambaidass Succaram, Mabratta carkoon in the service of one Ookerda Khetsey.

Treecamdass Sambhoodass, muccadum's servant.

Cooverjee Burjorjee, food supplier.

Govind Bhewjee, servant in the service of Tookaram Bhawoo.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held at the rooms of the Institute on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Ormiston having taken the chair said that the first business before the meeting was the Report for the past year, which the Secretary would now read.

Mr. H. Sadasewjee, the Honorary Secretary, then read the Report, which was as follows :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the members a report of the operations of the Institute during the past year. The following office-bearers were elected :—Mr. Thomas Ormiston, M.I.C.E.; Colonel J. A Ballard, R.E., C. B.; Captain G. T. Robinson, I. N.; Mr. John Macfarlane; Mr. G. Macdonald; Colonel A. Davidson, R. E.; Mr. C. Mathews; Mr. C. Jones; Mr. L. G. Hynes; Mr. P. McArthur; Mr. James Kerr; Mr. J. Ryan; Mr. R. G. Walton, Ass. Inst. C.E.; Mr. J. Masson; Mr. A. M. Gubbay; Mr. G. A. Barnett; Mr. H. Sadashewjee, Ass. Inst. C. E. The appointments of directors in place of those resigned or left for England were made according to the results of the last year's voting lists. Commander Robinson, a vice-president, having left for England, was succeeded by Major G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.; in place of Colonel A. Davidson, R. E., resigned, and Mr. C. Jones, left for England, Messrs. F. W. Stevens, A.I.C.E., and G. T. Moberly were nominated directors. During the year under review 57 works in 78 volumes were bought by the Institute against 413 works in 599 volumes bought in the previous year. The number of novels, &c., extracted and bound up separately from magazines during the year was 128 works in 148 volumes. The papers and periodicals taken by the Institute are given in appendix A. 11 miscellaneous works, in 19 volumes and 76 pamphlets, &c., were presented to the Institute during the year, chiefly by the Governments of India, Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces, the Director of Public Instruction, and several other public societies, to whom the directors tender their best thinks. The new general alphabetical catalogue of the works in the Library up to 18th June 1874 is now ready and will be issued shortly. The number of bound volumes of specifications of patents up to date is as follows :—2,069 specifications of patents, 61 indices, 70 abridgements, 5 commissioner of patents. The number of books, periodicals, and newspapers issued during the year was as follows :—13,103 books or volumes, 4,700 periodicals, 2,450 newspapers. Periodicals added during the year: —1 "Gray Features"; 2 "Oriental Magazine, "for six months only; 3 "Iron"; 1 The Examiner; 1 Australian Mechanics' Journal; 2 Mechanics' Magazine. The following gentlemen kindly delivered lectures during the present session on the subjects named below :—1, Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, on "Life and Works of Lord Macaulay"; 2, Dr. T. Cook, of the Poona Civil Engineering College, on "Physical Forces," in three lectures. Mr Martin Wood, of the *Times of India*, read a paper on the "Life and Works of Wordsworth." Mr. J. M. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, who had promised to lecture on "Through Railways between India and England," was unavoidably obliged to defer his lecture till the next session of the Institute. In response to the usual prize circular the following have been received in competition :—1, a detached torpedo spur; 2, a double roller turret, by Lieutenant F. J. Palmer, I.N., commanding s. s. Magdala, for which a gold medal 3, designs for the Lecture Hall under the headings "Boar's Head" and "Omnia Vincit Labor." The committee regret that no drawings, essays, or papers have been received in competition this year. Three meetings of the members were held to discuss the merits of the inventions and designs submitted in competition for the respective medals. The directors at their special meeting held on Tuesday the 28th April 1874, passed the following resolution :—"That in conveying the best thanks of the directors to Lieutenant F. J. Palmer for his explanation on the subject of his invention at two public meetings of the members of the Institute, he beinformed that the directors regret that they had not the benefit of further detailed information which was called for, owing to his having had to proceed to England. Under these circumstances the directors abstain from pronouncing any opinion on the merits of the inventions, and regret they cannot recommend the gold medal to be awarded in respect thereof." The committee of directors, taking into consideration the sub-committee's able report on the designs of the Lecture Hall, came to the following resolution :—"That the designer under 'Boar's Head' has not adhered to the conditions in respect to scale, so that it is disqualified; the directors regret this the more, as the arrangement and general design meet with their approval. That the competitor under 'Omnia Vincit Labor' has produced a most creditable set of drawings, but the design is deficient in originality, and in some parts the construction is not sound, the Committee therefore do not consider its merits sufficient to warrant them in awarding it the gold medal." The financial position of the Institute is satisfactory—vide statements B and C. From 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874 Rs. 270 Bombay, have also become life members. The directors have the pleasure to state that the Berkley bust has been received on account of interest, which amount has been appropriated to the purchase of engineering and scientific works. The directors in accordance with a resolution passed at one of theft monthly meetings have opened a new account with the Government Savings Bank for depositing one-half of the life members' subscriptions. The system of quarterly subscriptions in advance has worked so well that there is now scarcely any outstanding subscription. The accounts of the past year have been examined by Messrs. J. Thorburn, Controller of Municipal Accounts, and Tudor Trevor, Assistant Accountant General, and found *correct*. The best thanks of the directors are due to Messrs J. Thorburn and Tudor Trevor for auditing the accounts. The directors take this opportunity to express their thanks to Mr. G. A. Barnett for preparing the accounts of the Institute for the year 1873-74 in a systematic manner. The list of members up to 31st March 1874 gives a total of 316. 1872-73, life members 20 and members, Europeans 39 to 247, Natives 39 to 18, Jews 2; and 1873-74, Europeans 41 to 242, Natives 43 to 14, Jews 4 to 2. It is gratifying to the directors to report that His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Northbrook, G.M.S.I., Viceroy of India, has been pleased to become a life member of the Institute. His Highness the Maharaja Tookajee Holkar, G.C.S.I., and Shreemunt Venayekrao Gunputrao Kibe of Indore, who had been on a visit to received and put up in a conspicuous place of the Institute. The directors have the pleasure to report that Government have complied with their request to provide suitable protection to the reading room and build the boundary wall and railing for the compound of the Institute. The venetian shutters have been fixed and the boundary wall and railing completed. It is gratifying to mention that Government, on the representation of the directors, have put up a tablet in the Institute at a cost of Rs. 400. It is erected over the top landing of the principal staircase and bears the following inscription :—"This building was erected in the years 1867-68 the funds being provided by David Sassoon, the public and Government, for the accommodation of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute founded in 1847 and reconstituted in 1870, as the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Cost Rs. 1,25,000. J. Campbell and D. E. Gostling, Architects." The directors are glad to be able to state that the time-piece presented by Sir A. D. Sassoon is put up in the circular space left for it in the front gable of the Institute. The total amount of expenditure, Rs 552 for its cost, including fixing, &c., was defrayed solely by Sir A. D. Sassoon. The directors have applied to the manager of the Gas Company, Bombay, for lighting this time-piece free of any charge, as it is more beneficial to the public than the library. The manager has recommended his company in England to accede to the application, and the directors trust that their request will be complied with. The directors had insured the building last year for Rs. 95,000 as required by Government, but on a further representation the amount has been reduced to Rs. 60,000 for which the directors have insured the building for the year 1874-75 with the Guardian Assurance Company, Bombay. The Institute has been duly registered under the name of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute under Act XXI. of 1860 on the first day of August 1873 as required by the Government solicitor. The voting lists for office-bearers for the ensuing year have been scrutinized, and the following has been found to be the result :—Mr. Thomas Ormiston, M. Institute C. E.; Col. J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.; Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.; Mr. John Macfarlane; Rienzi G. Walton, Associate Institute C. E.; Mr. John Ryan; Mr. P. McArthur; Mr. J. Masson; Mr. J. Kerr; Mr. G. A. Barnett; Mr. H. Sadashewjee, Associate Institute C. E. The committee of directors tender their best thanks to Messrs. John Macfarlane and R. G. Walton for scrutinizing the voting lists.

The Chairman said that as far as he could judge the affairs of the Institution seemed to be in a very satisfactory condition. He had been told that many more persons would join the Institute if the library contained more popular literature. The directors hoped to be able very soon to make more additions to the popular part of the library; they had now nearly exhausted the scientific works which had to be got, and the funds would therefore be available for this purpose. He would now propose the adoption of the report which had been read.

Mr. Tudor Trevor seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wells asked if any portion of the funds was set aside for the purchase of new books.

The Chairman explained that no particular sum was set aside, but that whatever surplus there was, was spent in this way.

Mr. Macfarlane said that a good deal of the past year's surplus had been spent in preparing the new catalogue, which was now ready.

The Chairman's resolution for the adoption of the report was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary next read the accounts for the past year, which were also approved and passed by the meeting.

The Chairman then said that the next thing was the new rules. If any gentleman had any remarks to make on them he would be kind enough to make them, as he (the chairman) read them through, otherwise it would take a good deal of time to get through them.

Mr. Trevor said he should like to have the name of the Institution altered to the Sassoon Literary Institute. It appeared to him that "Mechanics' Institute" was not a very appropriate title.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Paffard.

Mr. G. Macdonald objected to the alteration, as he thought it would hardly be fair to the donor, Mr. Sassoon.

The Chairman said that if they were beginning at the beginning of the whole thing he would agree with Mr. Trevor; but as matters now stood the donation to the Institution by Sir Albert Sassoon having been made to it under its present title, he thought the name had better be left alone.

Mr. Trevor's proposition was then put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. Wells said he had made a minute regarding the 8th rule, and had ventured to suggest the following alteration :—For Rs. 6 per quarter he would put Rs. 2 per month for those whose salaries exceeded Rs. 200 per month, and Re. 1 per month for those whose salaries amounted to Rs. 200 or less, with an entrance donation in each case of an amount equal to one month's subscription. Also the addition of the words "and a fresh entrance donation" after the word "subscription." He had seen this system work excellently elsewhere. It was of course their duty to remove all obstacles, no matter how slight, in the way of new members joining the Institution; and he believed that having to pay the subscription in advance was an obstacle. He had heard of persons coming to the Institution, and going away again on hearing they would have to pay in advance. Considering, no doubt, how short life was they did not care to invest——

The Chairman—Considering how short our time is I hope you will make your remarks as short as possible. There are about 50 rules to get through.

Mr. Wells said that there were not 50 amendments to be made. He thought it would be well to make the payments be only one month in advance. With regard to the other portion of his proposition he would respectfully bring it to the notice of the meeting. He himself knew one instance in which a member of the Institution had withdrawn because he found the tax of Rs. 2 too heavy on him.

Mr. Trevor seconded Mr. Well's proposition.

The Chairman, in putting the resolution to the meeting, said that the system proposed by Mr. Wells had been tried before, and the directors had found it did not work well.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and lost.

After some verbal alterations had been made in the rules, it was proposed by Mr. Macfarlane, and seconded by Mr. Trevor, that the rules laid on the table be approved and adopted as the rules of the Institute.—*Carried*.

It was then proposed by Mr. Wells, and seconded by Mr. South, that the thanks of the members of the Institute are due to the president, directors, and other office-bearers, for their service during the past year.—*Carried*.

After the Chairman had briefly returned thanks on behalf of himself and the directors for the resolution last proposed, the meeting terminated.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 15th instant are published in the last *Government Gazette* for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 11th, 16 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 3 inches last year; encroaching on Sudnaree bund near Tatta.

Haidarabad.—Weather sultry. Violent dust storm on Sunday evening, thunder and lightning but little rain. River 4 feet higher than on same date last year. No sickness.

Shikarpur.—River 13 feet 11 inches on Bukkur guage. Water supply abundant. Rain fallen in different parts of districts, Jhalli bund breached in two places. Heat excessive.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·29. Agricultural operations progressing. Public health good.

Kaira.—Rain 48 cents. Crops suffering for want of sufficient rain. Weather continues oppressive.

Surat.—Rain 4 inches 21 cents; wanted in some talukas. Public health good.

Broach.—Rain 51 cents; more wanted. Crops and health good.

Khandeish.—Rain 73 cents. at Dhulia; more wanted. Weather and public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 67 cents; wanted for early crops in Nasik, Niphar, Baglan, and Maligaum. Public health good except in Yeola, where dengue, ague and fever prevail.

Tanna.—Rain 13 inches 4 cents. Transplantation of crops in progress. Fever slightly prevailing in Mahim, Wada, and Shapur talukas. Cattle-disease in Wada taluka.

Poona.—Rain 21 cents. Light showers in Juner, Purandhar, and Mawal only. Sowing of crops in progress. Accounts from Indapur, Bhimthadi, and Sirur not satisfactory. Cattle disease exists slightly in Bhimthadi, Indapur, and Haveli. Climate and public health generally good.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain 1·49; more wanted. Sowing operations progressing. Cattle-disease in some villages of Shevgaon, Aukola, and Rahori talukas. Public health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 80 cents.; slightly fallen in other talukas. Sowing of kharif nearly completed. Crops suffering in some talukas for want of rain.

Satara.—Rain 1 inch 16 cents. Sowing of kharif still in progress in some talukas, in others crops thriving. Public health generally good. Rain wanted.

Belgaum.—Rain 7 inches 20 cents. Crops sown thriving. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Rain fall moderate. All early crops good. Jowari sowing in progress. Rain required in black soil talukas.

Kaladgi.—Crops withering from want of rain, except in Badami taluka. Health good.

Kanara.—Rain 15 inches at Karwar. Crops good. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkote.—Weather warm and cloudy.

Wadwan.—Rain 60 cents. Health good.

Baroda.—Rain 15 cents. Young crops drying up for want of it. Public health good.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 13th instant,) Rain 14 inches 94 cents. at Alibag. Transplantation of the first crops in progress.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 7th instant). Rain 3 inches 40 cents. Transplanting operations in progress. Young plants promising. Fever continues in Rajapur taluka. General health good in other talukas.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

IF the telegram received at Bombay states correctly the decision of the Home Government regarding the riots of February last, its conclusions will be felt to be strangely unsatisfactory. The well-known hasty temper of the Commissioner of Police, as displayed in the excitement of the moment, has been justly taken notice of. It has also been considered that he was not sufficiently attentive to the warnings he received that an outbreak was imminent; but the courage and energy of his subsequent conduct are duly recognized. When, however, the action of the Governor of Bombay comes to be commented on, the view taken of it seems to be strangely at variance with what the facts should lead us to expect. The telegram says, "The conduct of the Governor of Bombay *is generally approved of*, but the Government regret the delay in calling out the troops and the tone adopted towards the Parsees." Now, neglecting to call out the troops and telling the Parsees to help themselves, as the Government could not be responsible for their safety, was *all* Sir Philip Wolehouse did; if we except his address as Chancellor of the University, when he confided to the Senate and graduates the fact that it was his first riot, but that he would do better next time! We think [illegible] will be the general opinion that the conduct of Sir Phil[illegible]dehouse merited strong censure; for he entirely [illegible]ended the object of having troops quartered in all [illegible] country. His Excellency seems to have been [illegible] impression that soldiers were too precious to be [illegible]o action except in the event of a foreign invasion; [illegible] the sole responsibility of dealing with local disturbances, [illegible]even though created by an overwhelming mob of [illegible] fanatics, lay with the police. It has not often been [illegible]upreme executive officer has shown such helpless- [illegible]n emergency, and this not only at the first moment [illegible]his energy should have been promptly put forth, but [illegible]veral days after he might have recovered from his [illegible]rise. The resolve not to appoint a Commission of Inquiry is wise, for indeed nothing could be learned by a formal investigation. The Muhammadans have the secret of their riot to themselves, and they will keep it. We are informed that great credit is given to the Parsees for their moderation in injuring no mosque, destroying no property, and attempting no illegal retaliation. This fact proves that the Government has trusted more to the one-sided pamphlets that were issued at the time of the riots, than to the published reports of each day's occurrences. The Parsees injured no mosques simply because these were all guarded by Muhammadans, a handful of whom were to the whole Parsee community what the snail of our Nursery Rhymes was to the four-and-twenty tailors who ventured to make an attack upon her. The Parsees showed a spirit of bitter retaliation, and exercised it with clubs whenever they dared, and with the pen whenever an editor so far forgot himself as to open his columns to their anonymous contributions.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

OUR daily contemporary has put forward, with a warning against implicit belief in it, an explanation, ostensibly derived from the "spirits," of the circumstances that led to the retirement of Mr. Roberts from a late meeting of the Justices. A distinguished officer, high in the service, who, it is subsequently insinuated, is no other than the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal himself, had, according to our contemporary's mysterious informant, called upon Mr. Roberts for an explanation of the remark made by him at the meeting in question, that when other people had made money by the famine, he did not see why the Justices should not. Referring to our report of the meeting, we find that such a remark was actually made by Mr. Roberts *apropos* of the disposal of the municipal tramway, which he suggested should be offered to Government for famine purposes.

For two reasons we trust that our contemporary's explanation of the source of Mr. Roberts's trouble is not the true one. In the first place, the remark was so harmless that no Lieutenant-Governor with common sense or dignity could possibly take umbrage at it. It is a fact, admitted, we suppose, on all hands, that other people "have made money out of the famine;" and in stating this bare fact, which was all Mr Roberts did, we cannot see that he cast any unfavourable reflection either on the policy of the Government or on the conduct of its officers. "Other people" have rendered valuable services in connection with the famine, and such services are not usually rendered by persons not in duty bound to render them without a *quid-pro quo*. "Other people" may, of course, have made more money out of the famine than it was right the Government should have permitted them to make. But Mr. Roberts did not say or hint this. All he said was that "other people had made money out of the famine." Nor was what Mr. Roberts suggested any more injurious or offensive than what he affirmed. He suggested that the Justices should offer to make over their tramway to the Government for famine purposes for a *quid pro quo*. The suggestion seems to us so reasonable, that, had it been made seriously, we think Mr. Roberts would have been entitled to the thanks of both the Government and the Justices for it. The tramway was useless to the Justices; it might be useful to the Government for famine purposes. The only reason why the Government had not laid down more tramways for famine purposes had been officially declared to be the want of material. Here was material. Other people had been paid for material and service. What harm was there in suggesting that the Justices should be paid for theirs? And if they had been paid only cost price, they would probably have made money out of the bargain; for, as it is, they probably stand to lose money by the tramway.

We trust, then, that the explanation is not the true one, because, if it were true, we should be compelled to think very much less of Sir Richard Temple's qualifications for high office than we wish to think of them.

We trust the explanation is not true for another reason. For if it were true, it would go very far to confirm the rumours that are current regarding the nervous anxiety that is being shown by the Bengal Government to prove that the utmost economy has been exercised in its management of the relief operations, and the extraordinary device, that are being adopted for the purpose of stifling or baffling honest enquiry into the facts of the question.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 60 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd July, 4-00 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·76, rainfall 3 inches 99 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd July, 11-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west to west, maximum 79, minimum 73, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·75, rainfall 1 inch 90 cents.

CALICUT, 23rd July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly [illegible]ter 80, barometer 29·79.

[illegible]ORE, 23rd July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west [illegible] inches 21 cents.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE BANGALORE POLICE TREASURY ROBBERY.—We learn on good authority that out of the ten currency notes which were amongst the property stolen a few months ago, from the Bangalore police treasury, five of them turned up in Madras. A native inspector from the Bangalore cantonment police has been deputed to make enquiries into the affair.—*Madras Times.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The day before the last P. and O. steamer left, a kalassie went inside the boiler to do some work, and went to sleep inside the boiler. At 3 A.M. a native fireman let water into the boiler, which roused the kalassie, who commenced knocking at the door of the boiler with his hammer. This drew the attention of the Chief Engineer, who ran up and opened the door, when he found the kalassie half-drowned.—*Englishman.*

COLONEL MALLESON.—We understand that Colonel Malleson has despatched to England the MSS. of a new work to be brought out for him by Messrs. Longmans and Co. in the ensuing winter. The title of the work, is, we hear "Studies from the History of Genoa," and it will contain many curious revelations. It will be dedicated to the Countess Mayo. During the reign of the late Emperor of the French, he was cleverly shewn up by the Opposition in a series of assumed sketches of the Roman Empire and Tiberius. We wonder if the curious revelations in the "History of Genoa" is to divulge anything about the province we live in.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

COOLIE LABOUR IN BOURBON.—We understand that the sugar-planters of Bourbon are so disgusted with the manner in which the dilatory administration at Pondicherry dribbles out labourers to them, that they intend shortly to start an agency at Madras for supplying themselves with the requisite number of coolies. The want of hands is very severely felt, and it is said that at least five thousand labourers are required to put the estates into something like working order. There are nearly a hundred sugar establishments in the island, the largest of which, that of *Lesport* of St. Leu, employs only 125 Indian labourers, while the smallest, that of *Lainé et Deshayes* at St. Loues, has not got more than two! Frequent representations have, we believe, been made to Pondicherry by the desperate planters of Bourbon; but the gentlemen who compose what is euphemistically called the "administration" of French India appear to be unable to grasp the fact that in the ruin of Bourbon—which is inevitable if her wants are not speedily supplied—the ruin of Pondicherry must also be largely involved. Like the lotus-eaters they "dwell together heedless of mankind," their only care, apparently, being "*toucher leurs appointments!*"—*Madras Mail.*

OFFICERS' MESSES OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.—In a recent number of the journal of the United Service Institution of India, Major Fellows draws the following picture of officers' messes in native regiments :—"There are few messes which are not more or less in debt; that there are so few officers with regiments that during the leave season there are three at most left to bear all the expenses of ice, lighting, punkha coolies, &c.; that some messes have not even the common necessaries of the dining table; that the mess-fund cannot afford to buy plate, linen, glass, camp furniture &c., and pay for its carriages on the march; that there is a want of interest in the mess, partly because in most regiments there are so many appointments held by officiating officers, who are here to-day, and gone to-morrow; that the burden of keeping up the name of the regiment falls heavily on seven or eight members, some of whom are married, and are unable to afford the expense of entertaining; that before the Mutiny, when a regiment consisted of twelve or fourteen officers, expensive wines were the exception, now they are the rule; that in each regiment there are not more than four or five dining members; that the quarterly accounts may show a balance in

tion on such grounds. I dispute the propriety of arguing the practicability or advisability of adopting a federal connexion between England and Ireland or any other part of our dominions upon abstract principles or upon any general instances like those. The question of a federal connexion between England and Ireland depends upon the circumstances of the case, upon the circumstances of the two countries, the evidence we have to deal with now, and the consequences we may have hereafter to encounter. (Hear, hear.) That is the only way that I should consider this question. I ask myself if it be possible for a moment to establish that division of duties between Local and Imperial business suggested by the hon. member for Limerick. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is possible—not only that it is possible, but that the result is consummated, and that we have Parliaments sitting at Dublin and at Westminster—I ask how this scheme will practically work, and what will be the probable consequences? In the first place, I must naturally look at the character of the population of Ireland in order that, when I know what the constituency is, I may be able to form a notion of what will be the character of the representatives. There is, no doubt—I may say it without offence—that the large majority of the population of Ireland are of the Roman Catholic faith. Hon. gentlemen opposite need not be alarmed. I am not going to make any observations disparaging to their religion. I have always expressed, as I do now, my respect for their faith. I cannot conceal from myself that the organization of the Roman Catholic religion is a most powerful organization—perhaps, if I may say so, the most powerful now in existence. I will say this, that it is not the less powerful because the head of that faith has been deprived of his capital and a few provinces. I believe his power has increased. (Hear, hear.) I am not here to impute to the head of that faith or his counsellors any aggressive spirit against civilization or the tranquility of Europe. But they are of flesh and blood, animated by the feelings and influenced by the passions which have always governed the transactions of mankind, and I cannot doubt that such influences and such feelings must have great effect upon the conduct of a Parliament elected in Ireland by an overwhelming majority professing the Roman Catholic faith and returning to that Parliament a large majority of representatives of the same faith. I want to know, suppose that to happen, which it is not improbable may happen, and which, perhaps, I may say, may certainly happen in the generation which is now, we will say, commencing—suppose there was a great movement in Europe, the object of which was to restore the head of the Roman Catholic faith to the capital which he has lost and the provinces of which he has been deprived—and suppose we were assembled in Parliament to take counsel upon some of the circumstances and events which such combinations might produce, would Irish members be satisfied by coming to the Imperial Council and availing themselves of their Imperial position to express their sentiments and give their votes? (Hear, hear.) And if their counsels were disregarded, if their votes were out-numbered, can we believe that a Roman Catholic Parliament in Ireland would be indifferent to events which they must class among the highest and most interesting to them, and in which their feelings are the most deeply engaged? Sir, I cannot for a moment myself resist the conviction that in such a state of affairs the Parliament of Ireland would not hesitate in beliving that it was an exclusively Irish affair to consider the condition of the head of the Roman Catholic faith. (Hear.) Well, I believe that that would lead to great dangers, and possibly to great disasters, and that if we found the two countries pursuing a different policy that might happen, which none can contemplate without a feeling of terror—we might be called upon to interfere between a portion of the Irish people who did not sympathize with the majority of the Irish Parliament and perhaps to interfere with force. Nor can we suppose from the experience that we have had that the majority of the Irish people, with a majority in their Parliament which had declared its opinions clearly and decidedly upon this question, would easily be daunted, either by the threats of the Protestant population of Ireland or even by the interference of England. We might be approaching one of those crises in human affairs that fill the largest pages of history. Civil War might even be a lesser evil than the calamities which might impend over both countries. There might be sympathy with nations which have not been subjugated. We have been told even in the course of this debate by an hon. member that there is great sympathy between Ireland and a foreign nation—a nation once a great Power and probably one to whom there are future destinies of authority yet remaining. Sir, these are considerations which greatly influence me in the consideration of this question. I cannot view it as a question whether we ought to establish a great vestry in Dublin. (Hear, hear.) I cannot stop merely at the consideration whether it might or might not involve our administrative system in infinite difficulties and inconsistencies. These are all light matters compared with the question which I have submitted to myself, and which to my eye assumes much greater magnitude. I am opposed, therefore, to this motion, because I think involved in it are the highest and nearest interests of our country. (Cheers.) I am opposed to it for the sake of the Irish people as much as for the sake of the English and the Scotch. I am opposed to it because I wish to see at the important crisis of the world that perhaps is nearer arriving than some of us suppose a united people welded in one great nationality (cheers), and because I feel that if we sanction this policy, if we do not cleanse the Parliamentary bosom of this perilous stuff, we shall bring about the disintegration of the kingdom and the destruction of the Empire. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long continued cheering.

AN AUTHOR ON AN AUTHOR.

M. Edmond About writes in the *Athenæum* on the late Jules Janin:—"The originality of Jules Janin and his chief merit can be explained in a few words. He was the first journalist who introduced *bavardage* into criticism. Thrown by a stroke of good luck among distinguished writers who were fastidious, correct, and dull, who used to weigh tragedies, and, if need be, *vaudevilles* in the scales of Aristus and Rhadamanthus, he took a new view of the sacred profession, gave reins to his fancy, and put into his *feuilletons* everything that came into his head. This game astonished the public without offending it, and people acquired a taste for rambling articles, which were one series of parentheses, where the topics that ought to have been subordinate were the ruin of the principal theme, and the subject was lost among a heap of *paroles inutiles*. Like those talkers of the *salons*, who shine at small cost because they pick neither words nor ideas, he achieved by a stroke of his character, a wit. He used and he abused his reputation, for good, for bad, encouraging and discouraging true merit, exalting the true and the false, according to the wind that blew. His eulogiums, which few readers took seriously, were greatly sought after by artists, for he borrowed from the *Journal des Débats* some portion of its great and legitimate influence. For over 30 years Janin talked sense and nonsense, quite at his ease, before the most select public of France and of foreign countries. He spoke, about everything under the sun, *à propos* of the stage, caressed his friends, stormed his foes, told all his little affairs, even his marriage, with great minuteness, quoted Horace in season and out of season, and took liberties with the Latin tongue, his knowledge of which was but indifferent. Thanks to all of this, he could proclaim himself the prince of critics without exciting any great storm. Fortune smiled on the *naïve* vanity which built empire, possession of him. This great spoilt child, to whom all was forgiven, was one of the happiest men of the day. His importance puffed him out visibly like La Fontaine's frog. To the last year of his life he reigned absolute; he received embassies, he perused petitions and supplications, as he lay on the sofa to which gout and obesity had nailed him. Authors journeyed to Passy to read him their pieces, actors to spout their parts before him. The French Academy came to seek him in 1870, after having long and justly closed its door to him. The indulgence of the public allowed him to criticize new works, without quitting his villa, upon the reports of certain aides-de-camp whom he used to send to the theatre. It was only last year that the editor of the *Débats* put him on the retired list, in consequence of the unanimous remonstrance of the subscribers. The most patient gave up deciphering that senile drivel. The true critic does not wholly die—witness Sainte-Beuve, who has left strong and lasting work. And the poet, too, who like Theophile Gautier, has abandoned his true vocation and writes a dramatic *feuilleton*, still leaves some undying pages which outlive the men and works whom he criticizes. But what survives of *bavardage*, even the most happy, the most admired, the most famous? The echo of a name. The heirs of the name of Janin are quite rich enough to reprint the thousands of *feuilletons* that he scribbled; they cannot get them read. Even his books, and God knows he published dozens, will not be repersued, for they are not written. One owes the truth to the dead and the whole truth. I will therefore not conclude this sincere and severe judgment without doing homage to the qualities of the man. This critic without capacity, this writer without style, was a man of letters to the tips of his fingers, and that in the most noble sense of the word. He loved reading, he adored books, he had a passion for *les choses de l'esprit*, he toiled without ceasing, like a man to whom literature is all in all. If he was led astray, and even got into the mire at times by meddling with politics, he acted from entirely disinterested motives, and he had a profound contempt for places, pensions, and sinecures. His likings were sincere, his hatreds no less so. He did good and evil indiscriminately, but ever conscientiously. All who enjoyed his intimacy mourn in him the best of men and the most devoted of friends. His door was ever open to the young. He encouraged Pousard and aided him during his life, took him to his house and comforted him to the day of his death. If he created a false school of writing, and leaves in his 200 volumes only models to be avoided, it is none the less true that his life did honour to our profession."

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Determination of blood to the head, flushings, palpitations, and shortness of breath are cured by these grand regulators of the heart's impulse. Under Holloway's grand specific the current of blood throughout the body becomes steady and unchanged by the passing thought: hence the suffusion of the head and cheeks is avoided and nervous embarrassment prevented. They in like manner remove the excessive sensitiveness so often the opponent to the grace and ease inherent in the healthful and strong-veined frame, and eradicate the doubts of the nervous. In intellects declining from intense study, free living, or over anxiety, no equal remedy is attainable. Without exaggeration, they give muscular energy to the paralysed and ease to the pained.

REVIEW OF 50,000 TROOPS BY MARSHAL MACMAHON.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

PARIS, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 10 P.M.

THE clouds of this morning made sightseers tremble for the fate of the Review, but nothing could have been more favourable than the weather the whole afternoon. There was just enough cloud to temper the heat of the sun, leaving a mild radiance quite bright enough to bring out colours and give brilliancy to the scene. There were races at Auteuil at 1, and the march-past was to begin at 3, and insatiable lovers of such spectacles were enabled to combine the two. But as breakfast is an important event in the Parisian's day, and his usual hour of sitting down to it is about noon, I suspect the Auteuil Course was not much crowded. The case was different at Longchamps. Great reviews have not been frequent at Paris since the war, and moreover, to persons who regard such parades of military forces from a higher point of view than that of mere amusement, it was interesting to note what progress the young Army of France—the Army of the future—had made since the last display of the kind. Probably many went for that purpose, though for the majority it may have been a holiday pageant. For two or three hours before the appointed time vehicles and pedestrians streamed down the Avenue de l'Imperatrice and along the various roads and paths leading through the wood in the direction of the course. Some time before 2 o'clock the various stands and the reserved area in front of them were as full as they well could be. A few minutes before 3 Marshal MacMahon arrived upon the ground, and at 3 precisely the Artillery of Mont Valerien announced that the Review had begun. The Marshal took up his station opposite the Tribune d'Honneur, in which were the Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys, the President of the Assembly and other distinguished personages. His Staff was sufficient without being ostentatiously numerous. It included several Generals not holding commands, all who came within that category having been invited. The Duc de Nemours was among them. The Military Attachés of the various Embassies and Legations were there with, I think, scarcely an exception. Colonel Conolly's scarlet tunic stood out conspicuously among the less vivid tints of the other uniforms. Colonel Kodolitsch was gorgeous in his Hussar pelisse. The Prussian uniforms worn by Major Bulow and Captain Theremin looked, even after this lapse of time, rather out of place on a French parade-ground. Princes Sayn, Wittgenstein, and Troubetskoy represented Russia, and there were Italian, Turkish, and other officers.

The Marshal had no sooner taken his post than the march-past began, General Ladmirault, who commands in Paris, leaving the head of the column, and stationing himself at a short distance from the President of the Republic, on his right hand. The first corps that went by was the Battalion of St. Cyr, formed of pupils at the military school, and it was warmly received as it went by the Stands—partly, perhaps, because they reckoned a good many relations and friends among the spectators. Then came Gendarmes, Pompiers, and other special corps of that kind, and then the Infantry of the Line. About this time much attention was attracted to a burly gentleman on a stout gray horse, and in civilian dress, but wearing what are here called "general's boots," bacause worn by officers of that rank on parade. A Gendarme rode up to him, and evidently informed him his place was not there, and requested him to be gone, but he was loth to depart. An officer came to the assistance of the Gendarme, but the intruder was stubborn. At last he was removed from his conspicuous station, and escorted across the course; but his conduct was altogether so unbecoming, and he gave so much trouble, that many people were rather gratified to see him shortly afterwards dismounted from his charger, moving mournfully away on foot in the custody of two sergents-de-ville. Meanwhile, from the great mass of armed men drawn up in the distance there continually flowed away, like a river issuing from a lake, division after division, brigade after brigade, the regiments marching past in column of companies in orderly rows of red legs, of blue bodies with yellow pipings, chassepots, and knapsacks of cowhide. As one viewed the front of each company as it came up, I made out the battalions to be about 480 strong. The sameness of the Infantry of the Line was a little relieved by the battallions of Chasseurs, who looked very fairly smart and seemed to be popular, for several of them were much cheered as they went by. There where no Zouaves on parade, nor have I seen any in Paris since the war. It appears they still exist in the Army; why they are kept away from the capital, where formerly they abounded, I am unable to say. In the course of the march past of the Infantry there were several accidents, none of them apparently serious, to Infantry officers, who either had unruly chargers or were not much in the habit of riding. When the infantry had all gone by it came the turn of the Artillery. They passed at a trot in columns of batteries, the guns of each battery abreast, and following the tumbrels in the same order. This was one of the best performances of the day. The drivers went so steadily and had their horses so well in hand that the display was as nearly as could be perfect, and as the first battery or two went past, people might be heard to ask whether the gun carriages were not all fastened together in a row, and really the effect was very much like that. Then came the turn of the Cavalry, of which a large force was present—Chasseurs in their light-blue tunics, Dragoons, and Cuirassiers. Lancers have been done away with in this service. The Cuirassiers were the four regiments that served and suffered at Woerth, and all are quartered in and near Paris. Of those who went into action on that bloody day not many now remain in the ranks, and their places have been filled by recruits, who thus profit to a certain extent by the laurels of their predecessors.

The return from the review was, as is usual, like a funeral procession. So great was the crowd of vehicles, especially in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. It was six o'clock before the Arc de Triomphe was reached, and since then there has been scarcely time to ascertain the impression made of the display upon the minds of competent beholders. I feel pretty confident, however, that upon all such the impression made by the Infantry was favourable as compared with its appearance at previous displays of the same kind since the war. Before the march began, as it stood drawn up in masses, it looked remarkably solid and steady for French troops. This impression was a little weakened when it was set in motion, but still its marching showed great improvement, and it must be borne in mind there were many young soldiers in the field to-day. One must not expect from French troops the warlike fronts and perfect dressing of English or Germans, for it is not in their style or nature, and neither is it presumable that there are at the present time in the French Army such high-drilled regiments as some of those of the Guard under the last Empire were. But the Infantry to-day did well, and if Marshal MacMahon made allowance for various disadvantages the Army has laboured under, he will not have been dissatisfied. As regards the Cavalry his verdict is likely to have been less favourable. Its appearance was not brilliant. It contains some smart soldiers and officers, but as a whole it exhibits many deficiencies. The Chasseurs, famous for African service, went past first, but they rode more like a disorderly crowd than like troops formed into regular ranks. That sort of thing might do very well against Arabs, but hardly against steady European troops. I thought the Heavies would have remedied the short-comings of those galloping African Chasseurs, but it was not the case. There sat beside me an old French gentleman of military aspect whom I took for a retired officer, and who evidently felt the deepest interest in the spectacle before him, and was most eager to discern improvements. As the Infantry and Artillery went by he gladly seized on every good point and called my attention to it. But he was mute when the Cavalry rode past, and, indeed, though it may be composed of fine daring fellows, it is impossible to praise it as Cavalry. The horses seemed ill-broken and were not in hand. It was just a day later in the year, on Thursday, June 29, 1871, that M. Thiers held the first review after the siege of the Commune, on the same ground on which Marshal MacMahon held his to-day. I well remember how wretchedly the Cavalry was then mounted, as well it might be after all its calamities. It may be thought that the three years which have since elapsed might have been turned to somewhat better account as regards making the French Cavalry what it should be, for only its wrecked and shattered remnant was then forthcoming as a nucleus for the armament. The force on the ground to-day was said to be about 60,000 men, and probably it did not muster much less.

The reports of a political manifestation and enthusiastic reception to be given to the Marshal were not realized. The Marshal was well received, but there was nothing extraordinary. In conformity with the regulation that enjoins silence under arms, the troops were perfectly mute. When the last squadron had brought up the rear, and all was over, the Marshal rode forward till he was near the principal Stand and took off his cocked hat to M. Buffet. There was then considerable applause and clapping of hands, but nothing calculated to alarm the head even of a more ambitious man than the President of the Republic. Marshal MacMahon rode a fine charger very well, and looked soldierly in face and figure. Of course, there are people ready and anxious to find fault with the Review on every account, as uncalled for and inopportune. In a notorious Ultramontane journal I read to-day a complaint of its being held on a Sunday. This in France, where so large a part of the population does everything on Sunday except go to church, sounds rather oddly. "It is really to be regretted," says the paper in question, "that this military ceremony should be fixed for a Sunday, thus preventing 60,000 men from fulfilling their religious duties." If the ceremony had been to celebrate the return of Henry V., the paper would not have suggested that it was a profanation of the day.

The Marshal has issued the following Order of the Day to the army in connexion with the review:—

"Soldiers,—I have just held a review of the troops placed under the command of the Military Governor of Paris. I have nothing but praise for their good appearance and the regularity of the movements which they executed before me. I seize this opportunity of expressing to you the warm satisfaction which I have experienced on hearing all the Generals commanding the Corps d'Armée assure me of the good spirit which animates you. The National Assembly, in confiding to me for seven years the Executive Power, has placed in my hands during that period the guardianship of order and of the public peace. This part of the mission which has been imposed on me belongs equally to you. We will fulfil it together to the end, maintaining everywhere the authority of the law and the respect due to it.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, MARSHAL MACMAHON, DUKE OF MAGENTA.

"Versailles, June 28."

This proclamation has produced an unexpected effect. It has been the subject of grave deliberations. For this is the first time that the Marshal, in the face of the protestations of parties all claiming the right of announcing their projects and hopes, has resolutely declared that he will not allow any attack on the Septennial powers placed in his hands. Coupling this clear and energetic declaration with the domiciliary visits which are still going on, it seems certain that for seven years the Marshal will not suffer the authority with which he is invested to sustain any injury.

A NEW FOE TO THE COTTON.—The cotton plant has a new enemy. Its appearance and ravages are thus described in the Natchez (Miss.) *Democrat-Courier*:—"We are informed by a gentleman residing three miles from the city, that a new enemy to the cotton plant has made its appearance on his place, being a small black snail. These may be seen in countless numbers all over the fields, and as the first two leaves of the cotton make their appearance above the ground, these pests 'go for them' and eat them, totally destroying the stand. About half of the crop was up and has thus been destroyed, making it necessary to replant. These snails work some on the young corn also, but will not damage it much."

FRENCH WEDDINGS IN HIGH LIFE.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY.

AN indirect result of the 4th September Revolution has been to multiply weddings in the Faubourg St. Germain. It would be hard to enumerate all the old families who have profited by the sunshine of M. Thiers' Republic without Republicans, and the Royalist Republic of the Duc de Broglie, to give their sons and daughters in marriage. One of the principal social duties of the Marshal President has been since Easter to act as witness at aristocratic weddings, and to propose brides' healths at nuptial banquets. On the anniversary of the battle of Magenta he and the Duchess passed the morning and afternoon at the bridal of Mdlle. de Ladmirault, who had espoused the head of an old Vendean family which was associated with the Duchesse de Berri's romantic attempt to get up a civil war in favour of her infant son. In the evening he was present at the *Soirée de Contrat* of a distant offshoot of the house of Castries; and the other day he congratulated, in the Vestry-room of St. Clotilde's, the Vicomte de St. Blanca on his marriage with a daughter of the Duc de Brissac.

A French marriage in high life has little in common with a Hanover-square wedding beyond the fresh toilettes of the guests, the favours worn by the servants, and the bride's parsphernalia. Every part of the programme, except the kissing and hand-shaking in the vestry-room, is gone through with stately formality. The organ is played by a maestro, and the mass chanted by singers from the Opera House. A beadle in a three-cornered hat, silk stockings, tights, and a profusion of shoulder-knots, marshals the happy couple to the altar. This functionary is none of your vulgar-spirited Bumbles. He has been chosen by the Sacristy for his lofty stature, imposing presence, and the red ribbon adorning his breast, which was won in a battle-field. The passage up the aisle is thickly carpeted, to protect the bride's thin-shod feet and snowy grain from flags which unwashed penitents may have trodden half an hour earlier. But the beadle manages to strike the pavement, as he advances, with musical cadence with his silver-mounted staff of office. One feels that there is no romantic undercurrent nor side plot as the stately ceremony goes forward. It is as business-like as the signing of a Foreign-office protocol; for the alliance between the two high contracting parties is essentially based on pecuniary interests. The bride generally is not much more than half-way through her teens; she has never been out of the sight of her mother or her governess; yet this youthful creature betrays no more agitation than if she were going to lead off a quadrille at a children's party. She does credit to her dancing-master as she curtseys to the bridegroom, who, attended by two witnesses and the baldequin-bearers, awaits her in front of one of the two armchairs standing before the altar. Rows of handsome *prie dieus* are placed behind the seats of honour, and speedily filled by relatives, the next-of-kin being placed close to the bride and bride-groom. Witnesses are chosen for their rank or worldly influence. M. Thiers acted during his three years' reign as witness on several occasions. There are four at every wedding, two appearing by the side of each spouse. An English spectator misses the bridesmaids. It would be contrary to all French ideas of propriety to take a young girl out of a convent school in order to let her play a prominent part at any wedding not her own. A new feature of aristocratic weddings is the admixture of white roses with the obligatory orange blossoms. Last year the Comtesse de Chambord sent a bouquet of the former to a Legitimist bride, the white rose being regarded in Catholic countries as almost sacred to the Virgin. Hence the fashion which I notice. The numerous Princesses of the House of Bourbon residing in Paris follow the example of the Royal recluse of Frohsdorf. This is at once a cheap and graceful way of showing an interest in aristocratic young ladies about to contract matrimonial engagements; and when the present is made in honour of the Virgin the donor considers herself blessed in giving. Another novelty is the presence of muslin in brides' toilette. The reason is that la Sainte Mousseline is associated with the first communion and conventual processions. Wearing muslin is, at Faubourg St. Germain weddings, more a sign of political reaction than evidence of a wish to follow in the matter of simple attire St. Paul's injunctions. The other day, when inspecting a bridal trousseau with a country cousin (a lady, of course) fresh from England, at a fashionable mantua-maker's, we were told that nothing was better for trade than holy muslin. My cousin is a frequent reader of Keble, and was pained to hear of the mercantile advantages of a mode, having, as she imagined, a religious origin. But, not perceiving the shade which passed over her countenance, the fluent tradeswoman ran on expatiating on the "floods of Malines lace," which were needed "to give the proper *tournure* to a bride descended from the Crusaders. There were Malines insertions and quillings, and flat and gathered applications, and cascades and pouffs, and finally a veil sufficiently long and ample to fall into the train and run to the very verge thereof. In fact, the muslin was used pretty much as wire is in wreaths of artificial flowers, or hair-pins in the capillary scaffoldings now erect on ladies' heads. "If you knew all the time, money, and invention spent upon that robe!" said the dressmaker with a triumphant smile. "Was there ever anything more light and airy? And you see the masses of real lace are adjusted in a way to show the rich quality of the silk underskirt." The Bishop of Orleans when the Fusion seemed probable was frequently asked to pronounce, at Faubourg St. Germain weddings, the nuptual benediction and the exhortations to young couples entering the matrimonial state. But since the split between the Legitimists and the Duc de Broglie, Monsignor Dupanloup has not been often seen at St. Clotilde's, where on those interesting occasions in which the Marshal President officiates as best man, the allocutuin is delivered by some Jesuit having a reputation for delicate taste and eloquence. Monsignor Bauer, a few years ago was much run after by aristocratic parents about to marry their children. But since the siege this fortunate ecclesiastic has retired to a suburban domain at Chatillon, and seldom emerges from his grounds.

The preacher is expected to take for granted that the couple he exhorts have married for love. I have heard a priest announce to a wedding congregation that a bride and bridegroom, whom we all knew were brought together through the agency of a matrimonial bureau, were attached to each other from their cradles. He is also expected to exhort the bride to imitate the virtues of her worthy, respectable, or saintly mother. (The last adjective is only applied to the dead, and it never fails to set the "assistance" weeping.) This is the only passage in which the bride has occasion to wipe her eyes. Nobody in France is placed on so high a pedestal as the mother. Veneration for her has survived all the revolutionary levellings. Frenchmen believe from infancy to old age in the goodness of their mothers. Frenchwomen are not judicious in the treatment of infants. They have not the tenderness of the Russian for the baby, the educational instincts of the German, nor the pity for helpless infancy which leads the Irish woman to sacrifice herself alike to her child or to her nurseling. But as her sons or daughters grow up, maternal instincts, which seems to have lain dormant whilst the children were in the nursery become active. The Frenchwoman at this stage becomes a sort of Providence to her offspring: a very hen in watchful and well-judged solicitude for their interests. She rises at dawn to see that lessons are prepared, walks with her girl to the lecture-room or academy, is present while the professor is instructing her, takes her to mass, to walk, to confession, to parties, and slaves and pinches herself to give her a handsome outfit after she has deprived herself of half her income to secure to her an advantageous match. This exemplary parent develops into a delicious grandmamma. She leads her grandchildren through paths of pleasantness, and is the buffer between them and the disagreeable facts of existence with which infancy must be familiarised. She would swallow a phial of nauseating medicine, if by so doing she could only induce her grandchild to take a teaspoonful quietly. What she spends in toys and picture-books will only come to light after her decease. Considering all this, one should not speak sneeringly of the honourable mention priests make of brides' mothers. Since the war political allusions have become customary at aristocratic weddings. The Bishop of Orleans set the fashion in his exhortation to the Prince Czartoryski and the Princesse de Nemours. M. Thiers once staved off a Parliamentary crisis by consenting to appear as witness at a marriage, when it was agreed the priest charged with delivering the nuptial allocution was to speak of the Comte de Chambord as "the King who had united with his saintly Queen in offering up prayers for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the illustrious young spouses." Marshal MacMahon, whenever he officiates at a wedding, hears himself lauded as a defender of order and religion. Protestant brides pass through a more severe ordeal than Catholic ones. They have not had auricular colloquies with the minister as a preliminary to the nuptial benediction and sermon, so that all he has to say to them he says, and that by no means briefly, in public. A part of the ceremony consists in the presentation of a family bible to the newly-married pair, who, he trusts, in the interest both of Church and country, will hereafter fill the blank leaf with the baptismal entries. Weddings here do not exercise the same amount of fascination in nursery maids and little girls as in London. A French child, if taken to a toy shop, would probably choose a doll dressed like a "Merveilleuse" in preference to one robed in white and wreathed in orange blossoms. She looks forward to the wedding-day as a prisoner to a sort of gaol delivery. She will from that time forth be free to walk out alone, to wear jewels, to run in debt, to patronise the Bouffe Opera and the Younger Dumas's plays, to lunch in the garden of a restaurant, and in fact, to lead a semi-masculine existence. Until verging upon forty the French woman is scarcely—unless in love of dress—feminine. As grey hairs crop up she becomes the most womanly of women.

The *corbeille de mariage* is an institution which we might advantageously import. Formerly, as the name implies, it was a big basket, in which the trousseau and wedding presents were laid. It is now a handsome piece of cabinet-maker's work: a sort of small wardrobe set round with satin-lined and padded drawers. Relatives and intimate friends are expected to come and see the *corbeille*, which is on show for many days before the wedding at the house of the bride. Persons wishing to make presents are thus afforded an opportunity of knowing what to avoid. The gifts, when there are rich uncles, aunts, godfathers, or others who think it a duty to be generous, and have the means of being so, are very magnificent. What do you think of an uncle laying 100,000 francs, in piles of gold, in a *corbeille*, and his wife a shawl worth 20,000 francs. The smallest shopkeepers manage to give their daughters *corbeille de mariage*, stuffed with valuable trinkets, jewels, and plate. In the country part of France the marriage gifts generally consist of strong house linen, woollen mattresses, and wine.

MR. HOWARD STAUNTON.

THE *Athenæum*, in announcing the death on Monday June 22, of this famous chessplayer, writes:—"Mr. Staunton was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Oxford. He left the University, however, without, we believe, taking a degree, and came to London, which was henceforth his usual place of abode. In his early days he was extremely fond of the stage, and, although an amateur, he had the honour on one occasion, he has told us, of playing Lorenzo to the Shylock of Edmund Kean. With this liking for the stage was combined a passionate love of our dramatic literature. It was not with Shakespeare only that he was acquainted, but, as our columns have shown, few men's minds were probably so saturated with the other authors of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was as familiar with Ben Johnson and Fletcher as the scholars of Porson's day with Euripides. And this mastery of the works of the dramatists was combined with extraordinary natural acuteness. Mr. Staunton was no mere rash disturber of received texts, he possessed that power of divination which is necessary to successful emendation—a power extremely rare, and usually decried by those who do not possess it. A brief notice, however, of his principal contributions to the study of Shakespeare is all that we can here give. Between 1857 and 1860 he superintended for Messrs. Routledge an edition of Shakespeare, which, in spite of Sir John Gilbert's illustrations, was at once recognized by scholars as a most important recension of the text. Its value has been proved by the appearance of at least two reprints. In 1864 he brought out his splendid fac-simile of the folio of 1623; and he also published his *Memorials of Shakespeare*. In October, 1872, he commenced in our columns a series of articles on "Unsuspected Corruptions of Shakspear's Text," which are known to all our readers, and which attracted attention not in this country only, but also on the Continent and in America. These papers were intended to be merely preliminary to a new edition of Shakespeare, in which Mr. Staunton proposed to embody the results of the uninterrupted study of the text to which he had devoted attention ever since the issue of Messrs. Routledge's edition. To this *opus magnum* he hoped to give the remainder of his life, and he issued a prospectus, which met with much approval; but the money necessary to enable him to carry out his fondly-cherished design was not forthcoming, and his intention has unfortunately remained unfulfilled. To Mr. Staunton's attainments as a chessplayer we can but make a passing allusion. His victory over M. St. Amant won for him European fame as a player, and his writings gave him a place as a leading authority on the game. His publications include the well-known *Chess Player's Handbook*, published in 1847; a supplement to that [illegible] *Chess Praxis*, issued in 1860; and the *Chess* [illegible] issued in 1852. From the commencement [illegible] lieve, he conducted the chess column of the *London News*, which, under his management became renowned, his answers to correspond especially interesting to chessplayers. At one Staunton began a column of 'Notes and Q the same journal, but he was so overwhel communications from readers of the paper abandoned it in a few weeks. Besides doin Mr. Staunton contributed largely to periodi brought out works on other subjects, among them *The Great Schools of England*, of which a review will be found in the *Athenæum*, No. 1,964."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JULY 4, 1874.

THE WEDDING TRIP.

ANGELINA—"O! Oh!—Edwin! Kiss me, love! I'm going to be sick!"

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—An accident of a most unusual character recently happened to a Commentator on Shakspeare—he stuck to the text.

THIRST FOR—INFORMATION.

"PLEASE, Ma'am, have you done with yesterday's paper? There's a dreadful murder in it I should like to read about."

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

THE *London Sun* professes to appear weekly. Those who have to live in London all the year round wish it kept up to its professions.

ALL THE CANDOUR OF YOUTH.

AUNT BELLA (who has just read out aloud "The Burial of Sir John Moore")—Now, then, which of the verses do you like best?"

Jack (with alacrity)—"O! I know—'*Few and short were the prayers we said.*'"

A MIDSUMMER DAY'S THOUGHT.

ACCORDING to the *Athenæum*, a work entitled "Searches for Summer" in various regions, is about to be published. An investigation of a similar character has been carried on in this country during the present season with but indifferent success.

THE GREAT "TRICK ACT."

Ring-Master (Mr. Cross)—"Now, then, Mr. Wittler, stand out o' the way!"

Crown (Little Wittler)—"Oh ah, of corse! of corse I gave 'er a leg-up, and chalk'd 'er shoes, of corse, and of corse I'm to get nothing for it! That's what I call wittlers' allowance!" [*Exit, disputed.*

EXTRAORDINARY VOCAL FEAT.

THE orator continued speaking for three-quarters of an hour, after having expressly stated at the outset that he really had no voice in the matter.

REASONABLE HOURS.

In the opinion of Mr. Disraeli, half-past eleven in the House of Commons is "a time very favourable to the progress of business." But should not the House of Commons, by closing at a reasonable hour, set an example to other public houses?

CONSERVATIVE SCHOOLING.

A PUBLIC meeting was convened the other day at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, in aid of the Royal Normal College for the Education of the Blind. The assistance of the Premier should be solicited on behalf of this useful charity. He could instruct the teachers of the blind in the method of tuition by which he "educated his party."

SOMETHING LIKE BUSINESS.

THE Government having acceded to the Archbishop of Canterbury's request that "letters of business" may be granted to Convocation, let us hope that Convocation will make it their business to prepare, for the early consideration of Parliament, the project of an additional "Act of Uniformity" for the regulation, once for all, of ecclesiastical uniforms.

LAW AND RIGHT.

O SHADE OF BLACKSTONE! the decision of the Appeal Committee in the Mordaunt case, reversing the judgment of Lord Penzance, what a dereliction from the principle of that law which was once the perfection of reason!

Had that judgment stood, supposing any man were to sue for divorce from an unfaithful wife, and she went hopelessly mad, the circumstance of her incurable madness, superadded to her infidelity, would constitute, in law, a bar to his ever getting rid of her.

Common sense would suggest that, on the contrary, madness, in such a case, ought rather to be a makeweight in favour of the claim for release.

The decision of the Law Lords is actually in accordance with common sense! Let "Ichabod" be written over the door of Westminster Hall.

A FASHIONABLE LOVE SONG.

By a May Fair Chinamaniac.

O MY little tea-pot,
My tiny chiny wee pot,
I love my little tea-pot vastly better than my life!
Call me silliest of ninnies,
For it cost me fifty guineas, | wife.
And with that a pretty present I could purchase for my
I could buy her a new bonnet,
And an ostrich plume upon it,
With a quarter of the money for my tea-pot I have paid;
But I loved it with such madness
That I gave the price with gladness,
And counted myself lucky such a purchase to have made.

My tea-pot's spout is broken,
In a whisper be it spoken,
And pray don't touch the handle, for 'tis riveted, you see;
In the side there are sad cracks too,
And a lid my tea-pot lacks too,
And 'tis ugly as 'tis useless in respect of making tea.

Yet I'll nurse my tea-pot nightly,
Though in shape it is unsightly, [year
And its colours have all vanished like the flowers of last
But I love my little tea-pot,
My tiny chiny wee pot,
Cause it is such a rarity, and 'cause it is so dear.

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